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EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES TO MEET NATIONAL NEEDS

MARCH 7, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 1718]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred H.R. 1718, making appropriations to provide for emergency expenditures to meet neglected urgent needs, to provide supplemental appropriations for advances to the unemployment trust fund for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with amendments and an amendment to the title and with the recommendation that the bill be passed. This report presents an explanation of the contents of the amended bill.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS GIVING RISE TO THIS LEGISLATION

The Committee reports H.R. 1718 at a time of nearly unprecedented unemployment in this country. Unemployment reached a post-war high in December 1982 of 10.8 percent of the civilian workforce. In that month, over 12 million Americans were seeking jobs, while nearly 2 million more unemployed had given up the search, convinced that they would be unsuccessful.

While the decline in the civilian unemployment rate in January and February to 10.4 percent has cheered the Committee, the 1983 and 1984 unemployment outlook remains dismal. Both Government and nongovernmental economists forecast a very weak recovery by historical standards. The administration predicts real economic

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growth of 3.1 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983, while the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates real economic growth at 4 percent in the same period. After the seven other recessions since World War II, first-year economic growth has averaged 6.8 percent.

This slower-than-normal postrecessionary growth will leave unemployment at record levels for a prolonged period. The February 1983 Economic Report of the President projects unemployment for the entire year at 10.7 percent, with a decline only to 10.4 percent in the fourth quarter. CBO's prediction is very close, at 10.6 percent, for the entire year. In human terms, the CBO estimate would leave an average of 11.9 million Americans officially unemployed each month in 1983. Despite recovery, this figure still represents a post-war high, except for the depths of this recession, and is 2.7 times average post-war unemployment.

The 1984 estimates are improved, but only marginally so. The administration projects unemployment at 9.9 percent for the year. The comparable CBO figure is 9.8 percent. The CBO figure for 1984 translates to 11.2 million Americans unemployed and seeking jobs.

These averages mask depression-level unemployment among some groups of our society and a heavy concentration of jobless in some regions. Figures for racial and ethnic minorities are very high. The unemployment rate for all minorities for the fourth quarter of 1982 was 18.6 percent; for blacks alone it was 20.4; for Hispanics it was 15.2 percent. Over 24 percent of teenagers were unemployed, including 44.6 percent of minority teenagers. Over 16 percent of workers in the 20 to 24 age group were without jobs.

By industry, credit-sensitive segments of the economy have suffered the greatest losses. For example, 22.1 percent of construction workers were idle in 1982's fourth quarter, compared to 16.7 percent in durable goods manufacturing and 15.1 percent in agricultural industry.

On a regional basis, the Midwest was the hardest hit. Unemployment reached 17 percent in Michigan, 14.2 percent in Ohio, and 12.8 percent in Illinois. The Pennsylvania rate was 12.2 percent.

Other statistics suggest that this recession has produced greater hardships than previous economic slumps. Generally, workers are staying unemployed for much longer periods. For example, in the fourth quarter of 1982, over 2 percent of the workforce had been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer and 4 percent had been unemployed for at least 15 weeks. For the 1975 recession, comparable figures were 1 percent and 2 percent.

Over 6 million people, 5.8 percent of the workforce, were working only part time because of the inability to find full-time work. The comparable 1975 figure was 4 percent.

PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

If the Committee were convinced that unemployment would continue to decline at the December to January pace, there would be much less support for this legislation. However, there is substantial uncertainty about whether unemployment will continue a steady decline in the months ahead. There was no additional decline in February. The President, himself, suggested the possibility of fur-

ther increases in the unemployment rate. And according to the President's Economic Report, "historical experience suggests that the unemployment rate tends to increase for several months after the level of production bottoms out and it is possible that the unemployment rate will reach 11 percent at some point during 1983."

Such realism is prudent. Economists generally are leery of reliance on a single month's unemployment statistics. January figures in particular tend to be suspect, because of the heavy seasonal adjustment factor. January figures reflect the importance of weather conditions in construction and other outdoor activities, as well as the effect of post-Christmas layoffs in retail sales.

Dr. Martin Feldstein, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, addressed this topic on February 16 in testimony during the Committee's economic overview hearings. According to Dr. Feldstein, "Most of the decline in unemployment reflects fewer people becoming unemployed rather than more of the previously unemployed people getting jobs. This could be an artifact of the seasonal adjustment process * * * an analysis of the detailed employment figures shows that the increase in employment was concentrated in construction and in retail trade, the two industry groups most likely to be affected by seasonal adjustment problems.

"In construction year-to-year differences in weather make accurate seasonal adjustment difficult * * * as an indication of the magnitude of the problem, I might note that while the seasonally adjusted measure of employment in construction rose 3 percent, the corresponding measure of not seasonally adjusted employment fell nearly 7 percent." In other words, January data reflect average winter construction layoffs. With this January's generally milder than normal temperatures, construction in real terms may not have been off as much as usual for the coldest month of the year, while the adjustment process added the normal number of layoffs due to inclement weather. Thus, the figures could well be more optimistic than warranted.

Regarding the retail field, Dr. Feldstein continued: "If this year retailers hired fewer extra Christmas employees than usual, there would be fewer layoffs after Christmas; the reduced number of layoffs could appear as a lower level of January unemployment even though, in reality, it only reflected less hiring the month before."

Dr. Feldstein concluded about retail and construction data in January, "In both cases, relatively small errors in seasonal adjustment could cause substantial distortion."

The Committee finds the recent indications of economic recovery to be encouraging and hopes that the recovery will be sustained. But given the prolonged recession and the months of hardship and the continuing uncertainty about economic trends, the Committee is loathe to simply let the recovery take its course over the next few months on the chance that it will indeed be strong and rapid. The recommended bill will hasten the recovery by stimulating productive employment yielding tangible benefits of lasting value to the Nation, while providing additional support to meet human needs in the areas of housing, health, and nutrition.

In recommending programs to stimulate productive employment, the Committee has emphasized the need to improve the capital assets of the Nation in various construction, rehabilitation, and

maintenance projects. These are not "make-work" jobs, but an acceleration of long-delayed but highly necessary capital improvement projects throughout the Nation. These improvements will yield benefits long after this employment stimulus program has run its course. Many are provided for in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984, and the Committee's recommendation would simply accelerate the project into the current fiscal year. The Committee expects that agencies administering the programs funded in the recommended bill will make the maximum feasible effort to select projects that are ready to go so that people can be put to work immediately.

The Committee has not limited its recommendations for productive employment to construction projects, however. Such programs do not reach all segments of the unemployed workforce. For example, despite progress in equal employment opportunity, affirmative action, and job training programs, unemployed women are not likely to derive much benefit from programs emphasizing construction. The Committee notes that two-thirds of the women in the work force are either sole providers or have husbands who earn less than $15,000. Over one-third of single-parent families, most often headed by women, live below the poverty line. The unemployment rate for black women 20 years and over is 18.2 percent; the unemployment rate for single mothers with children under age 6 is 18.9 percent. Single parents must have access to child care to seek employment. Accordingly, the Committee has recommended funding in such areas as the social services block grant, day care, and job search assistance programs from which unemployed women are more likely to benefit. These programs will also provide greater assistance to minority groups for whom unemployment rates are the highest in the Nation.

Finally, in providing additional sums for humanitarian assistance, the Committee is responding to the plight of those who are ill-housed, hungry, or in need of health care. Only a sustained recovery will restore many of these recession victims to prosperity, but their critical human needs must be addressed now and cannot await the eventual recovery.

TITLE I

General Services Administration

FEDERAL BUILDING FUND

MAINTAINING AND PROTECTING PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

The Committee recommends an appropriation providing $125,000,000 for the repair and alteration of public buildings. The repair and alterations activity provides funding for basic work to correct deterioration, malfunction and obsolescence, improvement to space to promote utilization, special fire prevention, lifesafety and property protection, special aids for the handicapped, special environmental protection and the special energy conservation program. This is the same amount as recommended in the House-passed bill.

Department of Transportation

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends an increase of $275,000,000 in the obligation level for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs, making a total obligation ceiling of $12,375,000,000 as compared to $12,600,000,000 proposed by the House. The Committee believes that raising the highway obligation ceiling in time for the highway construction season will provide jobs while hastening the process of highway and bridge repairs nationwide. The Senate bill deletes $33,000,000 provided by the House for a highway demonstration project.

The Committee has added language to the bill to permit interstate 4R funds allocated to the State of Florida to be used to construct an interstate ramp in Dade County, Fla. for a ramp that is partially on the urban highway system and partially on the interstate highway system. The language adds no new spending authority and is intended specifically for only one ramp project in Florida. The language became necessary because of the relatively small Florida allocation of urban highway funds in comparison to the high cost of the particular ramp project in question.

Section 117 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 was intended to provide an incentive to the States to carry out improvements to certain priority primary routes by increasing the Federal share payable from Federal-aid primary funds on those projects from 75 percent to 95 percent. However, in some cases, the new mandatory 95-percent share has had the undesirable effect of decreasing total funds available for priority primary projects as a result of the decreased State match. Total Federal-aid primary

funds are very limited when compared with the need for funding for these projects. States could stretch these limited funds by voluntarily increasing the State match if this flexibility were added to the language of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-424). This amendment is intended to provide that flexibility.

The Committee recommends a total funding level of $775,000,000 for Interstate transfer grants—highways comprised of funds appropriated in Public Law 97-276, the continuing resolution, and Public Law 97-424, the Surface Transportation Assistance Act. The Committee is concerned that the total eligible entitlements for transfer grants may approach $9,000,000,000 by the September 30 deadline for withdrawal. It, therefore, is prudent to provide sufficient funding to get eligible projects underway while easing unemployment. The Committee directs that the $775,000,000 be allocated as follows:

Location	Appropriated in Public Law 97-276	Additional authority	Total
Pennsylvania	$34,800,000	$17,500,000	$52,300,000
Washington, D.C	30,000,000	14,000,000	44,000,000
Hartford-New Britain	40,000,000	20,200,000	60,200,000
Oregon	60,000,000	30,300,000	90,300,000
Tucson	12,600,000	6,400,000	19,000,000
Northeast Illinois	150,000,000	74,000,000	224,000,000
Denver	25,000,000	12,600,000	37,600,000
New York State	18,000,000	9,000,000	27,000,000
Minneapolis	8,500,000	4,000,000	12,500,000
Twin Cities, Minn	11,000,000	5,500,000	16,500,000
New Jersey	40,000,000	18,200,000	58,200,000
Cleveland	25,000,000	12,600,000	37,600,000
Omaha	12,000,000	6,000,000	18,000,000
Memphis	18,400,000	9,300,000	27,700,000
Duluth-Superior	13,000,000	6,600,000	19,600,000
Baltimore	10,000,000	5,900,000	15,900,000
Indianapolis	5,700,000	2,900,000	8,600,000
Iowa	4,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
Total	518,000,000	257,000,000	775,000,000

The Committee recognizes that delays in some regions' projects could necessitate adjustments to the above allocations. The Committee expects these adjustments, if required, to be accomplished through the normal reprograming process.

Of the total Federal highway obligation ceiling, the Committee notes that $200,000,000 of contract authority is available for discretionary bridges. The Committee directs that priority consideration be given to bridges in critical need of replacement and rehabilitation, to areas of high unemployment, and particularly to those bridges mentioned in Senate Rept. 97-567, page 42, and to the Burlington Bridge in Iowa, and Vista Bridge in Nevada.

MASS TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends an additional $66,000,000 for urban discretionary grants instead of $171,000,000 in the House bill. This amount is to be distributed as follows:

Buffalo, N.Y.: LaSalle Street Station	$19,000,000
Dade County, Fla.:	
Northeast bus facility	15,000,000
Metrorail parking	18,800,000
Hartford, Conn.: New bus maintenance facility	6,000,000
SEPTA, Pennsylvania	7,200,000
Total	66,000,000

The Committee also recommends $6,000,000 for Interstate Transfer grants, transit. This amount would be provided for projects in Oregon ($1,900,000) and Baltimore, Md. ($4,100,000).

DISAPPROVAL OF DEFERRAL

The administration's proposed deferral of $229,000,000 (D83-59) is disapproved by the Committee. The recently enacted Surface Transportation Act established the mass transit account of the highway trust fund at the $779,000,000 level. This disapproval would insure that full funding will occur under the act. The House also disapproved the deferral.

REBUILDING RAILROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee joins the House in recognizing the importance of rebuilding our Nation's railroad infrastructure and, therefore, recommends additional capital grants be appropriated to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) in the amount of $130,000,000. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommends that these amounts be made available to Amtrak to provide for labor intensive capital projects. The House report directed how these funds were to be expended. The Committee believes that those earmarkings overly restrict Amtrak's management flexibility to engage in projects which have the potential of creating the most jobs and does not concur in the earmarkings. The Committee directs, instead, that Amtrak give top priority to those capital projects that create productive jobs and improve Amtrak's service.

REBUILDING AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends an additional $150,000,000 above the $600,000,000 already available for projects to provide additional jobs and resources to meet growing needs and increasing costs relative to the development of a safe and efficient airport system. The system is essential to commerce, supportive of the national defense and stimulates the creation of aviation-related industry and jobs including the fostering of a healthy aircraft construction industry which historically has had a significant positive impact on the Nation's balance of payments. The bill provides that these additional funds are only to be used for labor-intensive projects, rather than for reimbursements for prior projects or for land acquisition, and that first consideration be given to pending preapplications. The Committee intends that, out of this additional amount, priority consideration be given to projects related to the Watford City, Battineau, Fargo, Mandan, and Dickinson Airports in North Dakota;

the Midway, Rockford, and BiState Airports in Illinois; the Fort Myers Airport in Florida; the Buffalo Airport in New York; the Ames Airport in Iowa; the Duluth, Ely, Hibbing, and Tower Airports in Minnesota; and the Harrisonville, Clinton, and Rolla Airports in Missouri.

IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS

The Committee recommends that an additional $25,000,000 be included in the Northeast corridor improvement project for projects that would insure the safety of rail passengers, motorists, pedestrians, or people involved in rail operations. Such safety-related projects include right-of-way improvements, live wire protection, and rehabilitation of highway bridges that cross over the Northeast corridor rail properties owned by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and which have been identified by various States as posing a potential danger to motorists, pedestrians, or rail passengers.

EXTENSION OF DRUNK DRIVING COMMISSION

The work of the Drunk Driving Commission is not yet complete and technical bill language is required to permit the bi-partisan commission to finish its work. This language does not appropriate any additional funds, but rather conforms with the technical requirements of 31 United States Code 1347 (formerly, 31 U.S.C. 696), which generally prohibits the extension of Presidential commissions beyond 12 months, unless a specific appropriation from Congress is provided. Otherwise, the Commission's authority to continue its work would expire April 6, 1983.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

The Committee recommends an additional $263,400,000 for the Veterans Administration "Construction, major projects" account. These additional funds would provide $254,000,000 for the construction of the Minneapolis VA hospital and $9,400,000 for the Cleveland VA hospital. The Committee notes that the House version of the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1983 contained funding for these two hospitals. While the Senate version of the bill did not include the hospitals, the conferees on the bill indicated their support for the hospitals and agreed to fund the projects in the first available appropriation bill.

The Veterans Administration has included these projects in their fiscal year 1984 budget request. In fact, the Minneapolis project is the VA's No. 1 priority project.

The Committee believes that advanced funding of these projects should be provided at this time in order that construction can begin on the hospitals during the 1983 construction season.

IMPROVING FACILITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED TO VETERANS

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an additional $75,000,000 for the Veterans Administration's maintenance

and repair programs in fiscal year 1983. These funds would be used for non-recurring maintenance and repair projects in approximately 172 hospitals, 16 domiciliaries, and 101 nursing homes which have a current replacement value of $20,000,000,000. Projects would include work on fire and safety systems, air conditioning, and refrigeration systems, repair of pavements and parking lots, and painting and caulking.

The VA is directed to expeditiously allocate the $75,000,000 to its medical facilities. In allocating these funds, the VA should accelerate its fiscal year 1984 projects instead of undertaking projects that are lower on the fiscal year 1983 priority list. The Committee's directions are to insure that funding is provided to projects that are of the most benefit to veterans. If the VA cannot spend the entire $75,000,000 by accelerating fiscal year 1984 maintenance and repair projects, it is the Committee's intent that the balance of the funds available should be divided among the various VA medical facilities for maintenance and repair projects in accordance with each individual facility's priorities.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

EMERGENCY MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE

The Committee does not recommend providing the additional $500,000 proposed by the House for salaries and expenses for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to implement a homeowner's emergency mortgage assistance program.

The House language would go into effect as soon as authorizing legislation implementing an emergency mortgage assistance program is enacted. The Committee does not believe it should be appropriating funds for a program before it is authorized and the nature of the program is known.

There is currently $593,658,000 available to the Department for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1983. The Committee notes that as of February only $200,000,000 has been obligated. Thus, even if the program was authorized during the year, the Committee believes there would be sufficient funds available in the salaries and expenses account.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The Committee recommends providing $1,000,000,000 for section 108 loan guarantees under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The Committee has also included an additional $40,000,000 in order to pay the Secretary of the Treasury forgone interest on the $1,000,000,000 in loan guarantees. The House bill contains no similar provisions.

The Committee does agree with the House in providing an additional $250,000,000 of CDBG funds for metropolitan cities and urban counties. However, the Committee recommends that these additional funds for metro areas remain available until September 30, 1984, rather than the House proposal which will allow funds to remain available until expended. The Committee believes that in setting a time when funds must be spent, there will be a faster spendout rate than the traditional program. The Committee also

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recommends an additional $250,000,000 under the regular CDBG program. The Committee has included bill language which will allow 3 percent of the additional funds provided for the CDBG program to be used as grants to Indians in the Secretary's discretionary fund.

The House has proposed eliminating the 10-percent limitation on the amount of CDBG funds that can be used for public service activities. The Committee has recommended striking the House language. Instead the Committee has included a legislative provision that permits the use of up to $250,000,000 out of the $500,000,000 in new budget authority provided for the CDBG program for the retention and creation of public service jobs as authorized under section 105(a)(8) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This represents a onetime action expressly taken to permit greater discretion on the part of local communities in providing jobs for both men and women. The activities funded through section 105(a)(8) include labor intensive programs such as health and housing counseling, daycare centers, and employment services. In the event that the aggregate amount reqested by the communities exceed the $250,000,000 limitation, the Secretary is directed to allocate these funds in such a manner as to proportionately reduce each recepients request under section 105(a)(8) until the aggregate totals no more than the $250,000,000 limit contained in the bill.

Finally, while local education agencies are not generally eligible to participate in the CDBG program, the Committee feels that there is a nationwide need to restore and repair public school facilities. The Committee recommends that, for purposes of this bill only, local units of government receiving funds under the CDBG program place a high priority in considering the petitions of local education agenices desiring funds to renovate or repair an existing school facility.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANTS

(Disapproval of Deferral)

The Committee recommends disapproving the deferral (D83–32A) of $244,000,000 of urban development action grant funds as proposed on January 6, 1983. The Committee notes that disapproving the deferral is in accordance with the conference agreement on Public Law 97–272, the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1983 which provided the requested level of $440,000,000 versus the $340,000,000 proposed by the House. Estimates indicate that the release of the $244,000,000 may leverage $1,460,000,000 in private capital.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

(Disapproval of Deferral)

The Committee concurs with the House recommendation disapproving the deferral (D83–54) of $3,081,152,796 in budget authority for the Department of Housing and Urban Development subsidized housing programs as proposed on February 1, 1983. The Committee also included bill language which will insure that the Department

carries out the subsidized housing programs as agreed to in conference on the Second Continuing Resolution (Public Law 97-377). In this respect, the bill establishes the program levels through the incorporation of the table contained on pages 188 and 189 of House Report 97-980, with the exception of a change in the amounts available for public housing amendments and interest rate adjustments as noted below. Two of the column headings have been changed to include the word "approximate". This change is intended to provide the Department with limited flexibility in adjusting the number of units and unit cost to meet market conditions. In interpreting this flexibility, the Committee directs that the number of units and average costs achieved by the Department shall not deviate by more than 10 percent from the values contained in the tables. At the same time, the contract authority, term, and budget authority number are clearly fixed in law at the levels contained in the table.

The Committee has increased the amount of contract authority available for public housing amendments by $8,000,000. This action was taken to insure sufficient funding to allow projects in the public housing pipeline to proceed to construction. This increase is offset by a reduction in the amount available for interest rate adjustments. The $11,652,200 in contract authority for interest rate adjustments will allow the Department to sell long-term securities to the public at the current tax-exempt rate.

In addition, the conference committee of the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1983 (Public Law 97-272) agreed that not less than $950,000 of HUD's research and technology appropriation be made available to the Housing Assistance Council. To date, those funds have not been fully allocated to the Council. Therefore, the Committee agrees with the House in including bill language requiring that not less than $950,000 of 1983 research and technology funds be made available for the Housing Assistance Council.

Finally, the Committee has included bill language that will increase the Secretary's official reception and representation allowance from $3,000 to $5,000. The additional $2,000 is needed to support the Secretary in his role as Chairman of the Urban Affairs Ministerial Council of OECD.

Economic Development Administration

The Committee does not agree with the House in providing an additional $200,000,000 in 1983 for the public works grants program of the Economic Development Administration.

It would be difficult to obligate these funds during the remainder of 1983, particularly if the deferral of $181,900,000 in current EDA appropriations is denied by the Congress. For that reason, the Committee believes it is inappropriate to expand this program, which is designed for permanent, long-term employment, in an emergency jobs bill.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DIRECT LOANS

The Committee does not accept the House bill recommendation that an additional $200,000,000 above the 1983 level be appropriated for direct business loans of the Small Business Administration. The administration has proposed a deferral of the existing SBA direct loan program. The Committee believes it is inappropriate to appropriate new money until this issue is resolved.

SECTION 503, CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an additional $2,000,000 as provided in the House bill to finance debentures issued by small business development companies under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Company Act.

The Committee agrees with the House that the program is an efficient way of generating new employment.

DEVELOPING PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

The Committee recommends deletion of $50,000,000 included by the House to establish a grants program for natural resources development by small businesses. The Committee is uncertain as to the specifics of the proposed program and does not agree the Small Business Administration is the proper agency to be involved in natural resources development.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PRISON MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends an additional $60,000,000 for the buildings and facilities program of the Federal Prison System. This is the same level of the House recommendation. These additional funds will provide for badly needed new prison construction and modernization of existing Federal prisons. However, while there are many projects in various stages of development, and all are needed, the Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to focus these new moneys on construction projects rather than on merely site selection, site acquisition, or planning and development projects, and to move quickly on those projects in order to provide productive employment as soon as possible. Specifically, the Bureau should advance construction of its requested construction projects in its fiscal year 1984 estimates, but the Committee wants to be notified under its usual reprograming procedures of any use of these funds for a facility not identified in the budget justifications for fiscal years 1983 and 1984, as supplemented and amended.

The Committee also recommends an additional $10,000,000 above the amount previously provided for fiscal year 1983 for "Support of United States Prisoners." This is $20,000,000 less than the House recommendation. This program provides for expansion, construction, and upgrading of State and local detention facilities that house Federal prisoners awaiting trial or transfer to Federal penal institutions. The Committee believes this is an innovative and cost-

effective means of housing Federal prisoners in many areas of the country that do not have the prison population to justify full Federal facilities. A particularly noteworthy project for assistance is the Yuma County, Ariz. jail which has been closed by court order. However, the Committee does not believe that $30,000,000 can be obligated efficiently in the remainder of fiscal year 1983 and thus reduces the House recommendation to $10,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

The Committee has deleted funds recommended by the House for the urban park and recreation fund. The Committee notes that these funds are not distributed to States on a formula basis but are distributed following development and review of grant requests. This process has not been successful in prior years in producing rapid rates of fund obligation and the Committee does not anticipate that funds would have a significant jobs-creating impact in the next 90 days or so. In recognition of this, the House has provided that these funds would be available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Committee has reduced the amount added by the House for repair and maintenance in the national park system from $50,000,000 to $25,000,000. The Service has programed over $300,000,000 in the past 2 years for park restoration activities and has another $125,000,000 proposed for fiscal year 1984. The $25,000,000 provided by the Committee's action will help improve facilities in many parks.

The Committee appropriated $3,000,000 to the National Park Service in fiscal year 1983 for emergency and unscheduled projects. Projects which would be eligible for funding under the emergency designation shall also be eligible for funding with this additional budget authority. The Service shall consider the urgent nature of the repair and rehabilitation of the Trans-Canyon waterline and water distribution system at the Grand Canyon National Park and make sufficient funds available if required prior to October 1, 1983.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Committee has recommended $25,000,000 for development grants from the historic preservation fund. These grants will be distributed to the States under the same formula as the survey and planning grant money provided in the fiscal year 1983 appropriations bill. These funds will be matched on a 50–50 basis with non-Federal funds thereby creating at least another 25,000,000 dollars' worth of jobs. The development grant program will produce jobs within 90 days in the construction industry by sharing in the cost of rehabilitation, repair, preservation, and development of historic properties that may not be eligible for tax incentives. The grant procedures are in place; the State staffs are in place; and the States have a backlog of projects that can proceed immediately. These his-

toric preservation development grants would create over 10,000 jobs.

The Committee has set tight limits on the expenditure rate for these funds. Obligation has to occur by October 1; work has to be in progress by January 1, 1984; and the outlay of Federal funds has to be complete by September 30, 1984.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides matching grants to the States, and through them, to local governments for planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation resources. Specific project funding decisions are made at the State level, based on priorities established through a statewide comprehensive planning process. The fiscal 1983 appropriations act provided $70,600,000 for State assistance following a 1-year moratorium in fiscal 1982. The $50,000,000 recommended in this bill would be made available specifically to accelerate the approval and completion of park development projects only, as opposed to additional land acquisition activities or as opposed to additional administrative expenses for the National Park Service.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants program requires a 50-percent match from State and/or local sources. Thus, the amount provided in this bill would ultimately have at least twice the jobs creation impact that might otherwise be available from Federal sources alone. Additionally, the types of projects normally aided with Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance have historically stimulated significant private sector economic development. Recent testimony before the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee indicates that States have a backlog of projects on which work could be started within 90 days.

The Committee has set tight limits on the expenditure rate for these funds. Obligation has to occur by October 1; work has to be in progress by January 1, 1984; and the outlay of Federal funds has to be complete by September 30, 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE REFORESTATION

The Committee recommends funding of $35,000,000 for site preparation, reforestation, and timber stand improvement activities on Forest Service lands will be expended on the very labor intensive activities associated with preparing sites and planting additional trees on deforested Forest Service lands, as well as thinning brush and other stand improvement activities intended to improve the growth of timber on FS lands. This recommendation includes $15,000,000 for site preparation work for reforestation and an additional $20,000,000 for timber stand improvement. These investments will return positive economic returns over the next 50 years, as growth rates improve on existing timber inventories and on deforested areas.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $25,000,000 for facility construction, reconstruction, and administrative facilities and associated water, sanitation, and other supporting utility systems. The Forest Service has identified $125,000,000 in facility construction, reconstruction, and repair needed to protect the health and safety of the recreation user of FS lands and the FS employees staffing those areas. The recommendation would provide for the highest priority items and can readily be expended through small business contracts in fiscal year 1983. The House passed bill would provide $20,000,000 for this purpose. The House also included an additional $25,000,000 for roads, trails, and other facilities. Since these needs will be addressed in part through Federal lands highway program in fiscal year 1984, the Committee has deleted these funds in this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

IMPROVING INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $39,000,000 for the construction of sanitation facilities to serve existing Indian homes and new homes funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to improving the health conditions in Indian communities, these funds will support 2,500 jobs, the majority of which will be performed by Indian labor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The amount of $20,000,000 recommended will permit the Service to contract for maintenance and rehabilitation of structures, roads, trails, and other facilities at wildlife refuges, hatcheries, and research stations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are many projects which have been deferred for which contracts with private firms can be let very quickly. The House has included a list of examples of acceptable projects and the Senate would suggest that the following projects also be considered. Some of these projects would normally have been funded in the construction program.

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECT LIST FOR ACCELERATED MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

McNenny NFH, S. Dak	Repair of facilities prior to State assuming control.
Buffalo Lake NWR, Tex	Umbarger Dam.
Crab Orchard NWR, Ill	Crab Orchard Dam.
Do	Little Grassy Dam.
Do	Devils Kitchen Dam.
Mocsehorn NWR, Maine	Bearse Flowage Dam.
Craig Brook NFH, Maine	Craig Pond Dam.
Erie NWR, Pa	Pools Nos. 7 and 9.
Iroquois NWR, N.Y	Oneida Pool No. 5.
Modoc NWR, Calif	Dorris Dam.
Baskett Slough NWR, Oreg	Morgan Brothers Dam.
Turnbull NWR, Wash	Pine Lake Dam.
Malheur NWR, Oreg	Krumbo Dam.
Columbia NWR, Oreg	Marsh Unit No. 1 Dam.
Pahranagat NWR, Nev	Upper Pahranagat Dam.
Sheldon NWR, Nev	Catnip Dam.

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECT LIST FOR ACCELERATED MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—Continued

Iron River NFH, Wis	Construction production raceways.
Izembek NWR, Ark	Facility rehabilitation.
Harris Neck NWR, Ga	Maintenance facility complex.
LaCreek NWR, S. Dak	Shop/storage building.
C. M. Russell NWR, Mont	Administration facility/bunkhouse.
J. Clark Salyer NWR, N. Dak	WPA rehabilitation.
Medicine Lake NWR, Mont	WPA improvement.
Devils Lake WMD, N. Dak	Equipment/habitat development.
Fish Spring NWR, Tex	Dike rehabilitation.
Columbia White-tailed Deer NWR, Wash	Center road/dock rehabilitation.
Brazoria NWR, Tex	Entrance road rehabilitation.
Parker River NWR, Maine	Entrance road rehabilitation.
Aransas NWR, Tex	Loop road rehabilitation.
Quilcene NFH, Wash	Relocate water intake structure.
Chincoteague NWR, Va	Road rehabilitation.
Cape Romain NWR, S.C	Headquarters completion.
Hatchie NWR, Tenn	Water management initiatives related to the Forked Deer-Obine River project.
Coleman NFH, Calif	Repair 12 raceways.
Dexter NFH, N. Mex	Construction storage building.
Jordan River NFH, Miss	Replace raceways.
Pittsford NFH, Vt	Construct storage building.
Great Lakes Lab., Mich	Expand storage building.
Erwin NFH, Tenn	Rehabilitation surface drainage system.
Gavins Point NFH, S. Dak	Install pond liners.
Crab Orchard NWR, Ill	Renovate waterline.
Patuxent Reservoir Center, Va	Visitor center.
Ennis NFH, Mont	Cover spring.
Abernathy NFH, Wash	Repair water recycling system.
Mackay NWR, Va	Hog Point Road rehabilitation.
Bitter Lake NWR, N. Mex	Entrance road rehabilitation.
Blackwater NWR, Md	Habitat improvement.
Green Lake NFH, Maine	Construct storage building.
White Sulphur Springs NFH, W. Va	Resurface road.
North Attleboro NFH, Maine	Boundary fencing.
Lahontan NFH, New	Rehabilitation water reuse system.
Energy Survey and Retrofit	Various fish hatcheries.
Winthrop NFH, Wash	Relocate water/piping/electric.
Nashua NFH, N.H	Storage/disinfection building.
Allegheny NFH, Pa	Pave roads.
Garrison Dam NFH, N. Dak	Shop/garage/building.
Creston NFH, Mont	Shop/garage/building.
Koyukuk and Nowitna NWR's, Alaska	Refuge housing.
Leavenworth NFH, Wash	Water reuse facility/drain liner.
Tehoma Colusa NFA, Calif	Sedimentation pond.
Erwin NFH, Tenn	Pond covers.
Pittsford NFH, Vt	Rehabilitate spring/wells/roads.
Nashua NFH, N.H	Pave roads.
Brown Park NWR, Colo	Road improvement.
Pungo NWR, N.C	Rehabilitate canal.
J. Clark Salyer NWR, N. Dak	Rehabilitate marsh.
Quivira NWR, Kans	WCS rehabilitation.
C. M. Russell NWR, Mont	Rehabilitation water facility.
Great Swamp NWR, N.J	Dike rip-rap.
Alamosa NWR, Colo	Fencing.
J. C. Salyer NWR, N. Dak	Rehabilitate pool 356.
Blackwater NWR, Md	Shoreline and dike protection.
Stuttgart Fish Lab., Ark	Two wells.
Kern NWR, Calif	WCS replacement.
Brazoria NWR, Tex	Rehabilitate road.
Hagerman NWR, Tex	Rehabilitate spillway.
Reelfoot NWR, Tenn	Adm/maintenance/storage facility location.
Fort Niobrara/Valentine NWR, Nebr	Rehabilitate residence.

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECT LIST FOR ACCELERATED MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—Continued

Craig Brook NFH, Maine	Repair road.
Green Lake NFH, Maine	Repair road.
Yakima NFH, Wash	Repair fish screens.
Hiawatha Forest NFH, Mich	Repair raceways.
Anahuac NWR, Tex	Maintenance/equipment/storage building.
Marion NFH, Ala	Wet laboratory.
Trempealeau NWR, Wis	Rehabilitate main dike.
Baskett Slough NWR, Oreg	Domestic water supply.
Malheur NWR, Oreg	Septic system.
Willamette Valley Complex NWR, Oreg	Electric and flammable materials storage.
Salt Plains NWR, Okla	Upper Bay levee.
Attwater P. C., NWR, Tex	Road gravel.

IMPROVING NATURAL RESOURCES ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Committee has deleted the $20,000,000 provided by the House for agricultural, forestry, and range work. Approximately $85,000,000 is currently available to support these activities.

At the request of the Committee, the Bureau of Indian Affairs submitted a priority list of items to be considered for inclusion in this bill, and additional funds for natural resources was ranked last on this list.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CONSTRUCTION

A total of $64,450,000 has been provided for construction projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These funds will support over 40,000 man-months of labor on Indian reservations where the unemployment rate averages 40 percent. Of the funds provided, $24,450,000 is for the construction of the Hopi High School and related facilities; $10,000,000 is for the repair and renovation of Bureau-owned jails; and $30,000,000 is for the repair of existing irrigation systems.

IMPROVING INDIAN HOUSING

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the housing improvement program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These funds will provide for the construction of 300 new units and for the rehabilitation of 1,600 existing homes. Twenty-six thousand man-months of labor will be generated by this program.

Rather than distributing the funds according to the "band," the central office shall determine the locations at which the use of rehabilitation funds will preserve the community housing stock by bringing units to standard. New housing money should be targeted to those locations where the construction of between 15 and 50 units would fully satisfy the housing requirements of the community.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS AND LOANS

The Farmers Home Administration administers loan and grant programs which provide assistance to rural communities for the funding of water and waste disposal projects. Grants are made for the development costs of water and waste disposal projects in rural areas. They are made to associations operating on a nonprofit basis, municipalities, public authorities, districts, certain Indian tribes, etc., generally designated as public or quasi-public agencies to assist eligible applicants to pay for part of the development cost of such projects if grants are necessary to reduce user charges to a reasonable level. A project must be designed and constructed so that adequate capacity will be or can be made available to serve the reasonably foreseeable growth needs of the area. Loans are made to public bodies, organizations operated on a not-for-profit basis, and Indian tribes in rural areas which have a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants. These loans are repayable in not more than 40 years or the useful life of the facility, whichever is less.

The Committee agrees with the House that these are effective programs, that there is a vital need for water and sewer systems in rural America, and that additional funding for these programs would effectively stimulate employment.

The Committee, therefore, recommends an appropriation of $125,000,000 for grants and a level of $400,000,000 for loans. These amounts are $75,000,000 and $200,000,000, respectively, below the levels provided in the House bill. The Committee has been advised by USDA that its recommended funding levels will create approximately 41,800 new jobs.

In order to provide the Farmers Home Administration with the ability to better service existing borrowers and to serve new accounts created by the additional funding, the Committee also recommends an appropriation of $6,500,000 for salaries and expenses.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Act authorizes USDA to provide technical and financial assistance to local organizations to install watershed protection, flood prevention, agricultural water management, recreation, and fish and wildlife development, and other authorized features as specified in approved watershed projects and emergency measures necessary to safeguard lives and property as a result of natural occurrence.

The Committee agrees with the position of the House that the acceleration of watershed and flood prevention construction and rehabilitation activities will stimulate employment, as well as serve the best interest of our Nation's conservation needs.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000,000 for watershed protection and flood control projects. Best estimates available to the Committee indicate that this additional funding will create approximately 7,500 jobs. Included in the amount provided are funds for staff positions and other personnel-related expenses associated with the new project activity. It is the Commit-

tee's understanding that the Department cannot efficiently use more than this amount in this calendar year. Consequently, the Committee recommendation reduces the House figure by $85,000,000. For the same reason, the Committee recommends deletion of the additional $25,000,000 in loan authority provided in the House bill for the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund of the Farmers Home Administration, as well as deletion of the House provision for $10,000,000 for emergency measures to repair flood damage. Additionally the Committee is not recommending additional funding for resource conservation and development, for which the House provides $15,000,000.

The Committee wishes to reemphasize the direction provided in its report on the fiscal year 1983 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies bill regarding the need to initiate new construction starts.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for repair and maintenance and modification of Agricultural Research Service (ARS) facilities. Additional funds are urgently needed to meet current repair and maintenance requirements. Projects undertaken will help preserve capital invested in ARS facilities and will help insure public safety, research integrity, and the protection of expensive scientific materials.

This agency has a $70,000,000 backlog of repair and maintenance requirements. Modification of the Western Regional Research Center is required to house a core scientific staff engaged in significant efforts to advance recombinant DNA technology, to create knowledge needed by American agriculture to develop commercial products efficiently through modification and manipulation of genetic material systems.

No funds were provided in the House bill.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION CONSTRUCTION

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has completed detailed master plans for phased development at two locations—Beltsville, Md. and Jefferson, Ark. Funding is provided to accelerate the planned construction at both of these locations.

The Beltsville, Md., facility is to house laboratories for FDA's foods, veterinary medicine, and human drugs activities, as well as offices for foods and veterinary medicine activities. Funds have already been appropriated for the first phase of construction at Beltsville, and a contract is expected to be signed in a few months for the construction of this first phase—the laboratory animal research facility for FDA's foods and drugs activities. The second phase of the Beltsville facility is now being designed and is intended to house FDA's veterinary medicine research laboratories.

The veterinary medicine laboratories are presently located in approximately 60 structures on land owned by the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. Although the number of structures occupied by the agency may seem impressive, many are small animal holding sheds having as little as 100 square feet in total area and no utility support or heating/cooling capability. Most of the buildings

leased by BVM date from the early 1930's, and many of these buildings are in extremely rundown condition. It is understood that design can be completed and contruction can be initiated in 1983. Accordingly, $22,000,000 is provided for construction of the veterinary medicine research facilities at Beltsville, in order to accelerate this construction project and the jobs it can provide.

At Jefferson, Ark., FDA has a major research facility, the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR). The center is located in 25- to 30-year old surplus Department of Defense facilities adjacent to the Pine Bluff Arsenal. Its primary mission is to conduct research programs to study the biological effects of potentially toxic chemical substances found in man's environment. The Center undertakes a variety of toxicological research and development studies. Such research evaluates the effects of food additives, drugs, veterinary products, and environmental pollutants; and includes protocols for carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, histopathology, and general clinical pathology.

In October 1975, Congress directed NCTR to develop a Master Plan coordinating research requirements with facility needs. The total Master Plan is contained in six topical volumes comprising 14 separate books and is most impressive in its detail. There are three major renovation/expansion projects detailed in the Master Plan for this facility that could also be contracted for construction in 1983. These are:

General Toxicology Laboratory—36,000 net square feet	$14,500,000
Diet Preparation Facility—20,000 net square feet	2,000,000
Inhalation Toxicology Suite—7,000 net square feet	500,000

Of the above amounts, $800,000 is intended for architectural and engineering design work for the General Toxicology Laboratory, and $75,000 is intended for architectural and engineering design work for the Diet Preparation Facility.

No funds were provided in the House bill.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

ENHANCEMENT OF THE NATION'S WATER RESOURCES INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $470,000,000 for programs under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority for repair, restoration, major rehabilitation, and improvement to the Nation's infrastructure investment under their jurisdiction.

The Committee believes that it is important to point out that the overwhelming percentage of Federal funds for public works projects in this measure are expended in the private sector. For example, the turbines, steel, cement, and other materials used on these projects are manufactured and marketed by private industry and actual construction is contracted to private industry through Government contracts.

It is estimated that this additional funding to accelerate existing work could produce 40,100 direct and indirect productive jobs which would have a sizable impact in the construction trades and associated industries.

In addition to providing a base on which private investment can build, water resources expenditures stimulate local and regional employment—particularly important in this period of high unemployment. The impact of the employment created by these projects differs for different activities. For construction and major rehabilitation projects, the employment effects are concentrated primarily in the construction industry. Other kinds of expenditures such as operation and maintenance of many project sites provide employment for a variety of unskilled and semiskilled workers. It should be kept in mind that these are productive jobs resulting in tangible benefits of a lasting nature for the American people, such as power facilities, improved harbors, flood control facilities and expanded irrigation systems.

The investment of Federal funds in the development of water resources has a far greater impact on the Nation than the direct benefits mentioned above. Activities related to reclamation projects in 1981 alone contributed an estimated, $3,100,000,000 in Federal tax revenues, and State and local revenues of approximately $1,400,000,000. It must be recognized that, in addition, these projects have an important indirect impact on community and regional development by contributing to economic growth through private investment.

The funds provided in this bill are for immediate productive work across the Nation and the Committee expects the agencies to utilize the additional resources in such a way as to have the maximum impact on unemployment. Every effort should be made to distribute jobs created under this legislation nationwide to areas of highest unemployment. Further, the Committee expects the executive branch to move as expeditiously as possible to carry out the provisions of this legislation.

The Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works); the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority to submit a report to the Committee within 60 days and each 30 days thereafter through September 30, 1983 on the obligations, expenditures, and employment benefits realized.

The Committee recommendation for the Corps of Engineers includes $85,000,000 for construction, general, $164,000,000 for operation and maintenance, and $80,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

For the construction program, the Committee recommends an appropriation which is $40,000,000 below the House passed level. In recommending additional construction funding, the Committee expects the corps to use the funds to accelerate ongoing construction projects; including major rehabilitation work, the extension of navigation jetties, recreation facilities and improvement and upgrading of the Nation's deteriorating navigation system, 42 percent of which is more than 40 years old; for construction of small projects under the continuing authorities of the Chief of Engineers solely in accordance with the traditional requirements for non-Federal participation; and for the acceleration and award of future contracts.

Additional operation and maintenance funds are provided for infrastructure repair to preserve the integrity of projects and prevent more costly future repairs and to carry out normal operation and

maintenance during the current year as identified by the President's budget. This work also includes continued emphasis and acceleration of previously initiated powerhouse repair and uprating of hydroelectric generation facilities on the Columbia River system; and for continued operation of recreation projects nationwide where local economic and unemployment conditions could be benefited. Other productive work includes, but is not limited to major repair to lock miter gates, hydroelectric generation turbines, dam spillway gates, breakwater and jetties, navigation lock lift cables and wood timbers on navigation lock floating guidewalls, and additional maintenance of corps recreation facilities nationwide. Maintenance dredging is needed to provide adequate channel depths for present traffic, because less than fully authorized depths are available.

An additional $80,000,000 is recommended for the Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries account to accelerate the construction and maintenance of flood control structures in the lower Mississippi River valley as well as providing for the current requirements identified by the President in the 1984 budget.

This action reflects the Committee's desire to concentrate on those activities which have an immediate impact on employment and not spend funds in those areas where planning or extensive assessment of the amount and nature of the work is required before work can be placed under contract and employment benefits realized.

While the amount recommended by the Committee is well below that provided by the House, sufficient funds are included to allow 2 revetment plants to begin work approximately 2 months ahead of the normal schedule resulting in substantial benefits to minority employment and flood protection through enhanced channel improvement work.

The Committee is aware of the disastrous flooding which occurred recently along the Mississippi River and its tributaries and that the corps, in many instances, has not been able to fully assess the damages incurred. As rapidly as flood waters recede and snow melts, investigations are to be made to determine the nature and extent of improvements required to the flood control system. The corps is to submit to the Committee, for consideration in the fiscal year 1984 appropriation bill, a plan which details the nature and cost of any additional work that would preclude, as far as possible, reoccurrence of future disasters of this nature. Pending later appropriations action, the Committee believes that critical repairs and improvements can be initiated within the amounts recommended.

Under the Bureau of Reclamation, the Committee agrees with the House Committee in recommending an additional $101,000,000 to accelerate ongoing construction and operation and maintenance activities, including major rehabilitation; powerplant uprating; rural water development; transformer, generator, and associated power system replacements; dam safety; and additional rehabilitation and betterment work.

Additional funds are provided for the Bureau of Reclamation loan program for advancement of ongoing work and construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee recommendation of $40,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority. The additional funds recommended are to be used to advance capital investments related to land, forest, and recreational resources development; and national fertilizer development programs. These additional resources would also enhance maintenance work related to the natural resources programs.

The Committee is also aware that a significant employment potential exists in the area of upgrade training for displaced, unemployed workers. Recent TVA activities in cooperation from local interests and vocational/technical schools appear to be successful, based on employment benefits for dollar spent. This effort is to be encouraged and additional funds are provided for this purpose.

In providing these additional funds, TVA is to maximize the impact on the unemployed across the Tennessee Valley region as opposed to undertaking additional work with TVA personnel.

Military Construction

The House has included language which will accelerate the construction of $243,000,000 in Military Construction projects which were approved as a part of the fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization and appropriations bills. The funding was to be derived from savings available in the military construction accounts as of July 1, 1983. The Committee agrees with the House proposal, which should generate 10,000 jobs within the construction and construction-related industries.

The Committee understands from information made available through the Department of Defense that military construction contracts for projects included in fiscal year 1983 and prior legislation are being awarded at prices 30 to 35 percent less than the appropriated amount. The Committee further understands that the savings are now available to accomplish the $245,000,000 in projects as listed in the Military Construction Appropriations Conference Report (H.R. 97-913). However, to insure that all approved and funded projects included in the fiscal year 1983 bill will be accomplished, the Committee directs that the following procedures be followed concerning the obligation of funds for the projects referred to in H.R. 97-913:

1. The Committee will entertain reprograming requests through July 1, 1983, but not earlier than April 1, 1983, for up to 50 percent of the funds available to accomplish the projects listed in H.R. 97-913. After July 1, 1983, the Committee will entertain reprograming requests to accomplish the remaining projects in this category.

2. Effective March 15, 1983, and monthly thereafter, a report should be forwarded to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate stating the current amount of funds available within the military construction accounts derived from savings based on lower than anticipated contract awards.

The projects referred to as being funded from savings are as follows:

Army

Fort Benning, Georgia.	
Reception station barracks	$9,700,000
Troop medical clinic	1,050,000
Postal facility	270,000

Fort Gordon, Georgia: Signal Corps classroom facility	9,200,000
Fort McPherson, Georgia: FORSCOM command and control facility	41,000,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: barracks	18,100,000
Fort Drum, New York: Building insulation	1,550,000
Fort Hood, Texas: Division headquarters	13,800,000
Fort Sam Houston, Texas:	
Training barracks	20,000,000
Air conditioning school district	2,000,000
Dining hall	310,000

Navy

NSY Mare Island, Vallejo, California:	
Compressed air breathing distribution system	3,400,000
Electrical distribution system addition	3,500,000
NS Mayport, Florida:	
Intermediate maintenance facility	7,700,000
Maintenance hangar	12,600,000
NAS Whiting Field, Florida: Airfield pavements improvement	3,150,000
NSY Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine: Steamplant improvements	900,000
NAS Meridian, Mississippi: Dining facility addition	820,000
NSY Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:	
Engineering management building	17,500,000
Fire protection system	1,000,000
NAS Oceana Virginia: Land acquisition	6,200,000

Air Force

Blytheville AFB, Arkansas:	
Compcsite support equipment and organizatonal maintenance shop	1,533,000
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,600,000
Eglin AFB, Florida: Composite management facility	11,000,000
Tyndall AFB, Florida: Petroleum operations complex	5,240,000
Moody AFB Georgia: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	4,000,000
Chanute AFB, Illinois: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	10,800,000
Grissom AFB, Indiana: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,400,000
Whiteman AFB, Missouri: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	7,800,000
Malmstrom AFB, Montana: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,100,000
Griffiss AFB, New York: Vehicle maintenance facility	7,400,000
Altus AFB, Oklahoma: Dormitory	2,100,000
Vance AFB, Oklahoma:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	8,000,000
Flight facilities maintenance shop	500,000
Base flight operations facility	900,000

The House has also included $243,000,000 for Military Construction, Family Housing. The Committee has carefully reviewed the House proposal.

In light of the fact that many of these projects would probably not be ready for contract award until very late in fiscal year 1983 yet are included in the fiscal year 1984 budget request, the Committee has reduced the House proposal to $100,566,200.

All of the projects proposed can be under contract prior to September 1, 1983 and should generate approximately 5,000 jobs in the construction industry.

The Committee recommendations are as follows:

FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

The Committee has recommended $40,465,200 for Family Housing, Army. This $40,465,200 is for maintenance and repair. The funding amounts by installation are as follows:

Alaska: Forts Richardson, Wainwright, Greely	$5,993,400
Georgia:	
Fort Benning	8,178,000
Fort Gordon	1,318,000
Fort Stewart	1,674,000
Fort McPherson	1,100,000
Arizona: Fort Huachuca	1,398,000
Hawaii:	
Aliamanu	3,200,000
Schofield Barracks	2,050,000
Kentucky:	
Fort Campbell	1,319,000
Fort Knox	712,000
Louisiana: Fort Polk	191,000
Missouri: Fort Leonard Wood	2,838,000
New Mexico: White Sands Missile Range	710,000
New York: Seneca Army Depot	1,891,700
North Carolina: Fort Bragg	4,615,500
Texas:	
Fort Bliss	1,099,000
Fort Hood	1,055,000
Fort Sam Houston	1,122,600

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY

The Committee has recommended $20,614,000 for Family Housing, Navy. This $10,507,000 for improvements and $10,107,000 for maintenance and repair. The funded amounts by account and installation are as follows:

Improvements

Arizona: MCAS Yuma	$2,459,000
District of Columbia: Marine Barracks, Washington	11,000
Georgia: MCLB Albany	373,000
Hawaii: MCAS Kaneohe Bay	1,234,000
Missouri: MCFC Kansas City	328,000
North Carolina: MCAS Cherry Point	1,856,000
Pennsylvania: NSY Philadelphia	177,000
South Carolina:	
MCAS Beaufort	3,646,000
MCRD Parris Island	423,000

Maintenance and Repair

Connecticut: NSB New London	8,107,000
Tennessee: NAS Memphis	2,000,000

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

The Committee has recommended $39,487,000 for Family Housing, Air Force. This includes $18,089,000 for improvements and $21,398,000 for maintenance and repair. The funding amounts by account and installation are as follows:

Improvements

Alaska:	
Elmendorf AFB	$1,414,000
Eielson AFB	680,000
Arizona: Davis-Monthan AFB	3,445,000
Arkansas: Little Rock AFB	2,494,000
Georgia:	
Moody AFB	600,000
Robins AFB	238,000
Idaho: Mountain Home AFB	1,511,000
Louisiana: Barksdale AFB	1,578,000
Mississippi: Keesler AFB	3,026,000

Missouri: Whiteman AFB	704,000
New Mexico: Kirtland AFB	1,554,000
Texas: Goodfellow AFB	845,000

Maintenance and Repair

Alaska:	
Elmendorf AFB	2,320,000
Eielson AFB	400,000
Arizona: Davis-Monthan AFB	2,500,000
Arkansas: Little Rock AFB	830,000
Georgia:	
Moody AFB	2,526,000
Robins AFB	2,300,000
Idaho: Mountain Home AFB	950,000
Louisiana: Barksdale AFB	1,200,000
Mississippi: Keesler AFB	3,533,000
Missouri: Whiteman AFB	950,000
Nevada: Nellis AFB	580,000
New Mexico: Kirtland	2,909,000
New York: Plattsburgh AFB	400,000

Department of Energy

LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

The recommended appropriation of $100,000,000 for the low-income weatherization program will permit weatherization of approximately 100,000 homes. This will not only create jobs but will yield energy savings for financially stressed low income households. The House passed version of the bill provides $150,000,000 for this program.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000,000 for the schools and hospitals weatherization program. The House bill included no funds for this purpose.

Since this program's inception in 1978, some 15,400 schools and 1,700 hospitals have received comprehensive energy conservation audits. With these additional funds, the Department of Energy has estimated some 3,590 schools and 150 hospitals can be weatherized, resulting in annual savings of 3,000,000 barrels of oil equivalent. This weatherization program is on a matching basis with the States and is very labor-intensive while yielding very tangible results.

General Services Administration

SCHEDULED MOTOR VEHICLE PROCUREMENT

The Committee does not agree with the House in providing an additional $75,000,000 in 1983 for the purchase of automobiles to supplement the Federal motor vehicle fleet. The Committee does not believe this proposal would create a sufficient number of jobs to merit the amount of funds obligated.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $257,400,000, which is $50,000,000 more than the House allowance. Together with $3,783,832,000, available under terms of the continuing resolution, fiscal 1983 appropriations would total $4,041,232,000 for this account.

Summer youth employment.—The Committee agrees with the House in recommending an additional $100,000,000 for the summer youth employment program, increasing the total available to $824,549,000. This program provides disadvantaged youth with jobs and employment training during the summer months. An additional 100,000 young people would be served with this supplemental funding, providing a total of about 815,000 jobs during the summer of 1983; while this is an increase of 136,000 jobs over the summer of 1982, it restores the program to approximately the level of effort during the summers of 1980 and 1981.

Job Corps.—The Committee concurs with the $32,400,000 House allowance for the Job Corps for a revised fiscal 1983 total appropriation of $618,000,000, the full amount authorized by law. The Job Corps provides both basic education and job training services to disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, leading to placement in private-sector employment. An additional 2,300 training slots would be funded by this supplemental, increasing overall enrollment to about 43,000.

Displaced workers.—The Committee recommends $125,000,000 for the dislocated worker program authorized under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act which together with $25,000,000 already available in fiscal 1983 provides a total appropriation of $150,000,000. The House allowed an additional $75,000,000 for this program, for which there was no supplemental budget request; however, the administration proposes $240,000,000 for this effort in fiscal year 1984.

The dislocated worker program provides retraining and related employment services to individuals with limited opportunities for reemployment in the occupations in which they previously worked, such as unemployed auto and steel workers. Activities include job search assistance, job development, training for jobs skills for which demand exceeds supply, prelayoff assistance and relocation assistance.

Together with amounts already appropriated, as well as State matching funds, up to 37,000 service years of training would be provided. The President's budget recommends increasing service years to about 48,000 in fiscal year 1984.

In recognition of the high unemployment among native Americans, the Secretary of Labor is directed to utilize a portion of the discretionary funds available under the dislocated worker program to meet their special needs.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,000,000, which is the same as the House allowance. Together with

$281,950,000 already appropriated, this will increase funding to $306,950,000 for the program year July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984.

Authorized under title V of the Older Americans Act, this program provides parttime jobs for unemployed low-income persons aged 55 and over in schools, libraries, hospitals, senior citizens centers, and a variety of other community services work.

This supplemental will support 4,900 additional jobs for a revised total of 60,100. Seventy-eight percent of the funding is earmarked for national contractors and the remaining 22 percent is distributed to the States.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(Employment Service)

The Committee recommends an additional $50,000,000 in trust funds for State employment service activities for which there is no House allowance or budget request. Excluding contingency funds, this would increase employment service resources from $734,400,000 to $784,400,000. The remaining amounts available in this account are for unemployment insurance service and contingency activities.

These funds would enable the employment service system in each State to increase its assistance to job seekers and employers. Funds would be targeted to local employment service offices to intensify such critical services as job search, placement, counseling, testing, and job development through employer contracts. An additional $50,000,000 would add 3,300 staff-years to an existing nationwide level of 24,800. The revised staffing level of 28,100 would remain well below the 30,000 positions that existed in fiscal year 1981 and for many years prior to that.

Elsewhere in this bill, $276,100,000 is recommended for State unemployment insurance service offices in order to process unemployment compensation payments on a timely basis. This additional appropriation for State employment service operations stresses the importance of strengthening job-finding activities for the unemployed instead of merely relying on temporary jobless benefits.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $60,000,000 for community and migrant health centers and for the maternal and child health program.

Community and home health services.—The Committee has provided $30,000,000 for the expansion of services in community and migrant health centers in urban as well as rural areas.

Of the total allowed, the Committee has included $20,000,000 to be used for supplemental grants to existing community and migrant health centers in areas of high unemployment containing significant underserved population groups at risk.

With the current high level of unemployment, many individuals find they no longer have private insurance to cover their health care needs. The federally supported, nationwide network of primary care clinics can provide assistance in such cases, but they will require additional funding to expand their service capacity to meet the demand. The money the Committee is providing will facilitate necessary expansion.

The Committee directs that the funds be used to expand services at existing centers, to develop satellite clinics, or to contract for services with other public and private providers in the high-unemployment areas that are being targeted.

Approximately 200,000 people in these areas would be served through the additional funds.

Included within the total increase provided is $10,000,000 to enable the community and migrant health centers to pay for the provision of home health services in cooperation with certified home health agencies. An estimated 1,000 home health aides, to be hired with the funds, would be used to provide outreach services to homebound individuals with medical problems who, without such care, might require hospitalization.

Maternal and child health.—The Committee recommends that $30,000,000 be appropriated to provide additional maternal and child health services for disadvantaged children and mothers.

The Committee is concerned about recent reports of rising infant mortality in high-unemployment areas. There also are indications that increasing numbers of high-risk mothers and infants in such areas are unable to receive basic services because of the lack of local public funds or availability of health insurance coverage.

The new funds provided in the bill will be in addition to the $373,000,000 already appropriated for the maternal and child health block grant. However, the appropriation language mandates that the funds not be distributed among the States on the same basis as the block grant, but rather on the basis of the high levels of unemployment being experienced by the States. The Committee directs that grants made with these funds be used by the State title V agencies for States, or areas within States, with the highest levels of unemployment and infant mortality, as well as the largest populations at risk. The Committee believes that these criteria will assure the most effective use of the funds provided.

The bill language also directs that no State receive the additional funds unless it provides assurances that the money will be used to expand services and will not be used in lieu of existing Federal or State funds available for these purposes.

An estimated 60,000 additional children and 30,000 additional high-risk pregnant women would receive services with the availability of these funds.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,560,000 for the buildings and facilities activity of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) which is the same as the fiscal year 1984 budget request for this purpose. There is no corresponding fiscal year 1983 House allowance.

This appropriation would support the construction of a 21,000 net square foot laboratory adjacent to other facilities at CDC's headquarters in Atlanta. Funds for the design of this project were requested in fiscal year 1981.

The facility will be a highly specialized, multistory laboratory and will serve as the only diagnostic laboratory for highly hazardous diseases in the Nation. The existing high containment laboratories are located in temporary CDC buildings and total space is insufficient for the volume of work which needs to be done under high security conditions.

At present, only two class IV viruses can be investigated at the same time. The proposed facility will increase this capacity to seven viruses. Today, there are some 79 viruses requiring high containment conditions for investigation as opposed to three decades ago, when only 20 such viruses requiring these special conditions were known.

In addition to meeting the space needs for high containment laboratories, the facility will provide: (1) Full community protection by decontamination of all waste, both gaseous and solid, prior to leaving the facility; (2) employee protection through the use of controlled entry, air flow, and maximum containment; and (3) physical security.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

The Committee recommends an additional $30,000,000 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services block grant. This is the same as the House allowance and brings the total for the block grant in fiscal year 1983 to $469,000,000.

Established by the Congress in 1981, the block grant includes the authority for several formerly categorical mental health and substance abuse programs. Each State receives an allotment to support a broad range of services related to treatment and prevention and has a great deal of flexibility in tailoring programs to its individual needs.

The Committee recognizes that areas experiencing high unemployment also tend to experience an increase in the incidence of mental illness, depression, drug abuse, and alcoholism. The Committee expects that this additional appropriation will be directed to those areas and providers encountering increasing demands for services directly related to high unemployment.

The Committee recognizes that within some States concerns have been raised regarding inequities in the distribution of funds between alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs. The Committee understands that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services has submitted a report to Congress on the inequities in health block grants to the States, but it is concerned that no recommendations were made to correct inequities that may have occurred in funding distributions among these programs. The Committee urges the Secretary to consider this matter and expeditiously recommend appropriate options for addressing funding imbalances and hopes that the authorizing committees will consider these recommendations and approve more equitable distribution formulas for implementation in 1984.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee is concerned that the Health Resources and Services Administration apparently does not plan on giving appropriate priority under the disadvantaged assistance (health careers opportunity) program to insure that minorities from the Pacific Basin will be able to pursue careers in the health professions. The Committee has continuously expressed its interest in this matter over the past 7 years. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to provide a reasonable level of support for this important endeavor.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000,000, which is $150,000,000 more than the House allowance. With this supplemental, a total of $2,750,000,000 would be available in fiscal year 1983, still less than the $2,991,100,000 fiscal 1981 appropriation.

This program provides a broad array of social services, as determined by the States, such as counseling, education, training, employment, adoption services, day care services, nutrition for the elderly, home worker services, and assistance to the blind.

The Committee recommends deleting bill language included by the House earmarking $50,000,000 for child care services. Most States have demonstrated that child care services are a high priority in utilizing these block grant resources. The Committee notes that on a nationwide basis an average of about 20 percent of the funds available are directed to day care. Therefore, of the $300,000,000 recommended by the Committee, it is estimated that approximately $60,000,000 would be utilized by the States for child care services which is more than the House allowance, without having to establish the precedent of earmarking block grant funds for specific purposes.

The Committee concurs with House bill language requiring a "maintenance of effort" by States as a condition for receipt of these funds.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

HEAD START

The Committee does not recommend additional appropriations for the Head Start program, for which the House allowed $30,000,000. A Head Start appropriation of $912,000,000 is already available for fiscal year 1983.

For fiscal year 1984, the President's budget requests an increase of $62,300,000 for Head Start for a total of $974,300,000. The Committee believes it would be unwise to accelerate this increase into fiscal 1983, in order to insure that project sponsors have adequate time to prepare for orderly expansion of services without diluting program quality. Undue haste in setting up new projects to spend money quickly could adversely affect development of innovative projects to strengthen the entire Head Start effort.

Elsewhere in this bill, the Committee has recommended a supplemental appropriation of $300,000,000 for the social services block grant, an increase of $150,000,000 over the House allowance, which can be utilized for child care services. This approach is aimed at providing vitally needed day care services which are particularly essential for working women who are heads of households. Unlike half-day Head Start projects, these child care services are often available for extended hours, to accommodate the needs of parents who work full-time. The Committee believes that expansion of this activity is more in consonance with the objectives of this legislation.

OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Committee directs that no action be taken to transfer the administrative functions of the Administration for native Americans from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Committee has not yet had the opportunity to examine this issue in connection with upcoming fiscal 1984 appropriations hearings, and does not want to have congressional options precluded until it has time to work its will.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

This Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,375,000, which is $16,375,000 more than the House allowance, and for which there was no supplemental budget request. This recommendation would increase fiscal 1983 funding to $401,875,000, which is still below the $524,585,000 available in fiscal year 1981 for comparable programs. Included in this revised total is $389,375,000 for direct block grant funding, the full amount authorized by law, and $12,500,000 for administrative expenses.

The community services block grant provides for a variety of antipoverty services, with 90 percent of the funding channeled through the States to a network of approximately 900 local community action agencies. Services include: employment and training, counseling, child care, emergency food and shelter, and community economic development.

The Committee intends that this supplemental appropriation be allocated entirely to the States, rather than holding a portion in reserve for the Secretary's discretionary activities.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

The Committee recommends an additional $60,000,000 for school construction and renovation as authorized by Public Law 81-815. The recommendation is $25,000,000 more than the House allowance. The amount recommended by the Committee, together with $20,000,000 appropriated for construction for fiscal year 1983, provides a total of $80,000,000.

These funds will provide local educational agencies which enroll children whose parents live or work on Federal property with financial aid for school construction under specified conditions. Funds are authorized for construction of urgently needed school

facilities in school districts which have had substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased Federal activities (section 5), and for assistance to financially distressed local education agencies which have substantial Federal lands and substantial numbers of inadequately "housed" students (section 14(c)).

Funds are included for school facilities for children living on Federal property where legal or other reasons prevent the local education agency from spending State or local funds on the education of federally connected children (section 10).

In addition, assistance is provided for construction of school facilities in local education agencies serving children residing on Indian lands (sections 14(a) and 14(b)).

There is a mounting backlog of eligible applications for construction assistance under these sections, exceeding $500,000,000 at the end of fiscal year 1982. Many of these facilities are in such serious need of repair that they present health or fire hazards. The Department maintains a priority list for each of these sections, ranking applications within each section on the basis of relative urgency of need. The program is "current funded," and projects could be started quickly. It is estimated that approximately 60 projects across the country will be supported, several on Indian reservations where unemployment in some areas is running as high as 80 percent. The Committee expects the Department to move expeditiously to obligate the funds provided in accordance with the list of priorities as incorporated in, "Order of Priority Indices and Estimated Funds Needed" bulletin dated January 1983.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(GRANTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS)

For the removal of architectural barriers in the schools, the Committee recommends $40,000,000 to be administered under section 607 of the Education of the Handicapped Act, as amended. This program authorizes grants to State and local education agencies to pay all or part of the costs of altering buildings and equipment to remove architectural barriers.

Although this program is authorized, it has never been funded. Nevertheless, schools are affected by section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act which requires that programs receiving Federal funds must be readily accessible to handicapped persons. Funds provided under this program would be awarded to State and local educational agencies to make necessary structural modifications in order to comply with the law.

A recent report entitled "The Maintenance Gap; Deferred Repair and Renovation in the Nation's Elementary and Secondary Schools," found that school systems are deferring projects that entail structural modifications such as installing elevators because of their costs. At times of high unemployment and declining local tax bases with which to support such projects, school districts are even less likely to be able to provide such funding.

The Committee expects the Secretary to move expeditiously in soliciting and funding proposals which reflect the legislative intent

of this program. Special consideration should be given to States or areas experiencing high rates of unemployment.

PROJECTS WITH INDUSTRY

Many handicapped individuals suffer from chronic unemployment. In response to this problem, the Committee has recommended an additional $5,000,000 be made available for the projects with industry program. These funds will enable the Department to enter into further agreements with the private sector, labor, and the rehabilitation community, to train and place 5,000 disabled workers in competitive employment in fiscal 1983.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for student financial assistance, the Committee recommends $100,000,000, all of which will be for the college work study program, bringing its fiscal 1983 level to $640,000,000.

In providing these additional funds, the Committee underscores the importance of this multipurpose student assistance program which helps students to meet their expenses for postsecondary education through meaningful part-time employment. It is also popular with postsecondary institutions, nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies alike which benefit from subsidized part-time employment. By law, jobs supported by this program must not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

Work-study grants are provided to some 3,100 participating institutions of higher education for partial reimbursement of wages to eligible students based upon approved plans to determine financial need. Federal funds may be used to pay up to 80 percent of student wages.

The supplemental amount provided by this Committee will support 150,000 students in addition to the 950,000 expected to be served at the previously appropriated level for fiscal 1983.

LIBRARIES

The Committee recommends a level of $50,000,000 for construction activities relating to public libraries. No funds were requested by the administration or recommended by the House for this purpose.

Authorized by title II of the Library Services and Construction Act, grants are made to the States for public library construction to include the construction of new public library facilities as well as the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also eligible under title II.

Under the program, each State and outlying territory receives a basic allotment followed by additional funds to be distributed on a per capita basis. States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per capita income ratio basis. The required Federal share ranges between 33 and 66 percent. In the past, each Fed-

eral dollar in the program stimulated well over $2 in non-Federal funds.

Recent reports have indicated that some 2,900 public library construction projects are needed in the period 1981–85, costing approximately $2,300,000,000. Fiscal year 1973 was the last year in which the program was funded. It is expected that some 4,325 persons would be employed through a combined Federal-State-local program including the Federal funding recommended by the Committee.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO THE NEEDY

The Department of Agriculture currently has an inventory of approximately $5,000,000,000 in surplus agriculture commodities. The Secretary of Agriculture has broad authority to dispose of these commodities, including donations to summer camps, schools, child care, and other institutions and directly to low-income households; however, use of this authority has been limited and confined primarily to schools participating in the school lunch program and, more recently, donations of dairy products to the poor. Increasing the current level of donations will reduce Federal storage and handling costs and provide better nutrition to those in need who otherwise would not be able to purchase these items. The Committee, therefore, recommends a new provision providing an additional $100,000,000 for costs associated with the processing, packaging and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for the needy. The Committee, moreover, has provided that not less than $10,000,000 of this amount be for local distribution costs. Such payments are limited to 5 percent of the cost of the commodities distributed. The commodities to be utilized are already in Federal stocks, or will be acquired as part of the price support activities of the Department of Agriculture, so no additional sums must be provided in this act. This program is well within the existing authorities of the Department and is designed to facilitate immediate utilization of such authority. Moreover, Congress is currently considering comprehensive legislation in this area, including S. 17, which, when enacted, will continue the efforts begun under this act. The Committee recommends that the additional $75,000,000 for the section 32 program, included in the House-passed bill, be provided to assure adequate reserves to meet unanticipated marketing disruptions of perishable agricultural commodities.

FEEDING PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

The Committee concurs with the House provision of $100,000,000 for the WIC program. Participation in the WIC program in October 1982, reached another record high, for the fifth consecutive month, following 15 months of general increase. The Committee believes this additional amount is necessary to maintain the increased participation levels, as well as to provide needed nutritional assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers, infants, and young children for whom such assistance is of greatest benefit.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

The Committee agrees with the House in providing $50,000,000 to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for food distribution and emergency shelter and for the poor and unemployed throughout the country. The Committee recommends that the structure for distributing funds be changed from the House proposal.

Under the Senate proposal, the Director of FEMA shall, in conjunction with the Director of the Office of Community Services, distribute through the Community Services Block Grant formula, the $50,000,000 within 30 days of enactment of this bill to the States. The States would then be responsible for distributing funds to areas within the State where the need for emergency food and shelter is known to be the greatest.

The Committee intends that FEMA make every effort to insure that States use the funds provided for this program to supplement and coordinate the ongoing efforts of organizations such as the United Way agencies, the Salvation Army chapters, community action agencies, church organizations and other voluntary groups and organizations.

TARGETING JOBS TO AREAS OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

The Committee recommends a new provision which targets $3,200,000,000 of the funds made available under title I to those States that have born the brunt of the 2 to 3 year recession and that have found their economies devastated by high unemployment. This provision is in lieu of a provision in the House-passed bill.

In formuating this targeting provision, the Committee achieved three principal objectives. First, the formula is clear and simple and avoids the bureaucratic pitfalls that accompany complex, ambiguous distribution formulas. Because it is the intent of this Committee to make the funds provided by title I available immediately, it was felt that any targeting formula which allowed conflicting interpretations or which involved burdensome new administrative regulations would be counterproductive.

Second, the formula recommended is fair to all States, and at the same time, makes due allowance for the fact that many States had unemployment rates above the national rate for each month of calendar year 1982. Because this provision is intended to provide jobs and to meet the pressing human needs of many citizens who have been hit hardest by high unemployment and a stagnant economy, the targeting formula must provide funds to all of the States, with long-term unemployment States receiving greater shares than they would under existing law.

Third, the formula applies to a specific set of programs which are nationwide in scope and character. The Committee recognizes that not all programs receiving funds under title I can be properly included in a targeting formula, due to geographic realities or to the likelihood that layers of bureaucracy would be added to the funds-distribution process by the inclusion of certain programs. Funds made available for programs which are not specifically included as

programs subject to the targeting formula will be distributed according to the statutes authorizing those programs.

Funds made available for programs that are subject to the targeting formula are divided into three equal parts, or "tiers," with each tier receiving one-third of the funds made available for that particular program.

The first tier accounts for the need to address current unemployment problems, and the funds in this tier are distributed among the States on a per-capita unemployment percentage. A State's percentage is determined by dividing the number of unemployed individuals in each State by the total number of unemployed individuals in the United States.

The second tier accounts for the need to address long-term unemployment problems, and the funds in this tier are distributed among States which qualify as "long-term unemployment States".

A State is a long-term unemployment State if its unemployment rate was above the national rate for each month in 1982. A State which qualifies as a long-term unemployment State receives a percentage of the second tier funds determined by dividing the number of unemployed individuals in the State by the total number of unemployed individuals in all long-term unemployment States.

The third tier accounts for the need to allow flexibility (in the case of nonformula grants or projects) and to promote immediate expenditures (in the case of formula grants). Funds in the third tier are distributed according to the statutes authorizing those programs.

The targeting formula adopted by the Committee directs that funds which can not be efficiently utilized under the targeting formula shall be identified and reallocated on the basis of existing law. Further, the formula instructs the head of each Federal agency to which funds are made available to utilize such funds in a manner which maximizes, to the extent practicable, the immediate creation of new jobs for individuals who were unemployed at least 15 of the 26 weeks preceeding the date of enactment of this act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

U.S. Customs Service

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $3,750,000 to cover operation and maintenance activities within the U.S. Customs Service's air interdiction program. Specifically, these funds would be used to cover the cost of modifying and testing an existing, excess Air Force F-15 radar; installing the modified radar on a Navy P-3A aircraft; and developing a prototype F-15 radar "package" that will be installed on five other P-3A aircraft for Customs in fiscal year 1983 and 1984. The Navy has agreed in principle to loan a total of six of these P-3A Navy aircraft to Customs as soon as the appropriate memoranda of understanding are signed between the Navy, the Air Force, and Customs. No additional funds would be needed for the installation of the other five radar on the Navy P-3A aircraft to be loaned to Customs.

In approving this supplemental funding, the Committee acknowledges that, perhaps for the first time ever, a coordinated, comprehensive air drug interdiction strategy has been developed, featuring the use of military aircraft and other equipment to bolster Customs' program for intercepting illegal drugs coming into the United States. The funds provided in this bill would implement the first phase of this program and make it possible for all six of the P-3A aircraft to be modified with radar and loaned to Customs by no later than the end of fiscal year 1984.

In meetings with members of this Committee and other committees in the Congress and during testimony before the House Government Operations Committee in Miami, the Army, Navy, and Air Force indicated their willingness to loan to Customs, not only the six radar-equipped Navy P-3A's mentioned above, but eight Army C-12 tracker planes and four UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters for use as seize and arrest aircraft by Customs. These aircraft would be stationed at various strategic locations along the southern border of the United States, but shifted periodically to meet the drug-smuggling threat wherever it might appear. In return, the Customs Service has indicated its willingness to provide adequate operation and maintenance funds to properly care for the nearly 300,000,000 dollars' worth of equipment that would be loaned to the agency by the Armed Services. Operation and maintenance funding for these purposes would be provided within the regular fiscal year 1984 Customs budget.

The Committee directs the Customs Service to report to this Committee on June 1, 1983 and again on September 1, 1983 regarding the progress of the modification work on the F-15 radar and its installation on the first P-3A aircraft targeted to be turned over to Customs in fiscal year 1983. These reports should be in writing and in sufficient detail to keep the Committee fully informed of both progress and problems that may have arisen during the modification work. Copies of these progress reports should also be made available to the appropriate legislative committees in both the House and Senate, including the House Government Operations Committee.

TITLE II—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $5,033,000,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget request. These funds, taken together with $5,411,000,000 provided in the 1983 Continuing Resolution and $1,360,998,000 in unused 1982 carryover authority, will provide $11,804,998,000 for this account in 1983. These resources are used to make repayable and nonrepayable advances to the unemployment trust fund, the black lung disability trust fund and other funds when these aforementioned funds have insufficient resources to meet their requirements.

Of the $5,033,000,000 provided in this act, $3,933,000,000 will be needed to make repayable with interest advances to the Federal unemployment account of the unemployment trust fund for the purpose of making loans to those States whose trust funds are not sufficient to make regular benefit payments. Of the remaining $1,100,000,000, $800,000,000 will be advanced to the extended unemployment compensation account of the unemployment trust fund as repayable with interest advances for the purpose of making loans to those States whose trust funds are not sufficient to meet the State share of extended benefits and $300,000,000 will be used to pay the cost of the amended Federal supplemental compensation program through March 31, 1983.

This supplemental is considered urgent in that funds will be needed by mid-March 1983. An estimated 29 States will have exhausted all trust funds by that time and will be unable to make the benefit payments required by law without additional revenue.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE)

The Committee agrees with the House in recommending the full budget request of $276,100,000 in additional contingency trust funds for State unemployment insurance service operations. This increases total contingency fund resources to $918,176,000, of which $848,776,000 is estimated as necessary to insure that unemployment benefit claims are processed in a timely manner.

Existing appropriations are based on the assumption that unemployment would average 8.1 percent in fiscal 1983; however, now that the administration is forecasting an average fiscal year 1983 unemployment rate of 10.7 percent, additional resources are necessary to prevent delays in processing a higher volume of benefit claims.

The Committee is concerned that too great a percentage of unemployment insurance service workload appears to be processed by temporary staff, but nevertheless has deferred action on shifting resources to permanent staff in this supplemental, which is urgently needed to prevent disruption of benefit payments. The Committee expects to address this matter further in connection with the fiscal 1984 regular Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

Elsewhere in this bill, an additional $50,000,000 is recommended for State Employment Service operations, to strengthen job finding services for the unemployed.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Business Loan and Investment Fund

GUARANTEED LOANS

The Committee recommends an additional $434,000,000 for the business loan and investment fund of the Small Business Administration needed to fulfill loan guarantee agreements with private lenders in previous years. This amount is consistent with projections made by the Congressional Budget Office of the loan default rate for fiscal year 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

Gross Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) expenditures for fiscal year 1983 are projected to exceed $24,000,000,000, partially offset by expected receipts of only $7,000,000,000.

With current levels of CCC disbursements, even the recent injection of $10,466,057,000 in appropriations for losses provided by the fiscal year 1983 Agriculture Appropriations Act will soon be exhausted. The administration is requesting a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1983 of $5,707,457,000, which will complete the reimbursement for estimated fiscal year 1983 losses. This supplemental will be needed very shortly if CCC is to continue operating.

Should the reimbursement for realized losses not be received in a timely manner, CCC would simply not be able to operate and fulfill its mission of supporting farm income and prices. Funds would not be available to engage in any of the significant functions of the Corporation until cash receipts are of sufficient volume to make resumption of operations feasible. During this period, several damaging results would occur. Remaining reserve storage, deficiency, and acreage diversion payments due under provisions of the 1983 programs would be interrupted. Payment-in-kind (PIK) contracts which obligate CCC to deliver commodities to farmers could not be honored. No export credit could be extended, and the President's blended credit program, implemented to enhance U.S. farm exports, could not proceed as planned.

To avoid the drastic results of a CCC close-down, and to restore CCC to a safe operating level, the Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1983 of $5,707,457,000.

The Committee has provided that $500,000,000 of the funds appropriated to the CCC be utilized for the capitalization of the Agricultural Export Credit Revolving Fund authorized in the 1981 Farm bill.

The House bill contains no funds for CCC.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF H.R. 1718

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 93–344

[Dollars in millions]

	Budget authority	Outlays
FISCAL YEAR 1983 EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS		
Budget authority in bill	15,104	
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:		
1983		7,108
1984		1,829
1985		753
1986		309
1987 and future year		125
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1983 in the bill	1,591	741

Note.—Comparisons to the fiscal year 1983 budget resolution have been excluded from this table. Budget resolution amounts are oversubscribed as a result of congressional action during 1982.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF SENATOR MACK MATTINGLY

The so-called "Jobs Bill" (H.R. 1718), was conceived with the noblest of intentions but, unfortunately, the legislation, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, fails to accomplish its stated purpose of reducing unemployment in our country.

The national unemployment rate is tragic. The fact that more than 11 million people in our country are currently without a job is not only cause for concern, it is and should be cause for action. The engine that drives American progress has been opportunity. The opportunity to work, to succeed and to advance. When Americans are denied the opportunity to work, then America ceases to progress. When there is no hope for the future, there is no future.

Congress has rightfully focused its attention on this problem. But H.R. 1718 will not remedy the problem or ease in any truly significant way the current jobless rate.

The bill roams across the landscape of Federal programs, dispensing funds and purporting to create jobs but it actually accomplishes little more than reversing many of the spending curbs which have been achieved after two years of strenuous effort. The beneficiaries of the legislation are as much the Federal bureaucracies as the unemployed.

The bill has been assembled without benefit of hearings or serious consideration by the authorizing committees or by the affected appropriation subcommittees. Incredible claims have been made on behalf of the legislation. 10,000 jobs will be created here, 5,000 there, hundreds of thousands across the nation. No data, however, has been included with this report substantiating the claims. No firm timetable has been established on spending the money appropriated here. No figures have been provided on the number of private sector jobs versus the number of government jobs created.

Most importantly, the legislation as reported and the accompanying report ignore current economic reality. Despite the claim made in the report that we face ". . . a very weak recovery by historical standards" most major indicators point to a robust recovery from the recession. A recovery that is now underway and gaining strength.

Recent poll results indicate that more and more Americans believe that better times lie ahead. If so, it would seem that the Appropriations Committees should rethink their proposition that times will get worse without their immediate intervention.

The legislation attempts to use Federal expenditures to correct the serious unemployment problem. This sort of outmoded economic tinkering should not be applied when the problem and the times demand new, innovative, and effective solutions.

Certainly, the bill does contain several provisions that should be passed as soon as possible. Most of these belong in a regular supplemental appropriations bill.

Several of the humanitarian assistance programs recommended in this bill such as shelter for the homeless, the Department of Agriculture's surplus food distribution program and the women, infant and children's nutrition programs should receive additional appropriated funds. Speeding up construction projects that were authorized last year and which can now proceed using savings from fiscal year 1983 will provide some significant job opportunities.

But the vast majority of the remaining provisions can be deleted with no harm to the effort to get our Nations' unemployed back to work. Most of these provisions have no relationship at all to the creation of meaningful jobs. They reflect old-fashioned politics, not new employment policy.

It is my hope that the full Senate will act to correct these significant deficiencies. I will certainly contribute my efforts to that goal.

MACK MATTINGLY

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Supplemental request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Supplemental request	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I -- MEETING OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS					
WITH ESSENTIAL AND PRODUCTIVE JOBS					
Agriculture					
Rural water and waste disposal grants:					
Appropriations	---	200,000,000	125,000,000	+125,000,000	-75,000,000
Loans	---	(600,000,000)	(400,000,000)	(+400,000,000)	(-200,000,000)
FmHA: Salaries and expenses	---	6,500,000	6,500,000	+6,500,000	---
Watershed and flood prevention operations:					
Appropriations	---	160,000,000	75,000,000	+75,000,000	-85,000,000
Loans	---	(25,000,000)	---	---	(-25,000,000)
Agriculture research service	---	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Special supplemental food program (WIC)	---	100,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000	---
Food and drug administration	---	---	39,000,000	+39,000,000	+39,000,000
Surplus food distribution	---	75,000,000	175,000,000	+175,000,000	+100,000,000

Resource conservation and development	---	15,000,000	---	---	-15,000,000
FMS emergency food administration	---	250,000	---	---	-250,000
Subtotal, Agriculture	---	556,750,000	530,500,000	+530,500,000	-26,250,000
Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary					
SBA small business guarantee program (sec. 503)					
Appropriations	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	---
Federal prison system	---	60,000,000	60,000,000	+60,000,000	---
Support of U.S. prisoners	---	30,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000	-20,000,000
Economic development administration	---	200,000,000	---	---	-200,000,000
SBA--New direct loans	---	200,000,000	---	---	-200,000,000
SBA--Natural resources development	---	50,000,000	---	---	-50,000,000
Subtotal, Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary	---	542,000,000	72,000,000	+72,000,000	-470,000,000
Energy and Water Development					
Corps of Engineers:					
Construction	---	125,000,000	85,000,000	+85,000,000	-40,000,000
Operations and maintenance	---	76,000,000	164,000,000	+164,000,000	+88,000,000
Mississippi river and tributaries	---	203,000,000	80,000,000	+80,000,000	-123,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation:					
Construction	---	50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000	---
Operation and maintenance	---	21,000,000	21,000,000	+21,000,000	---
Loan program	---	30,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Supplemental request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Supplemental request	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tennessee valley authority	---	40,000,000	40,000,000	+40,000,000	---
Subtotal, Energy and Water Development	---	545,000,000	470,000,000	+470,000,000	-75,000,000
HUD-Independent Agencies					
VA Hospital repairs and maintenance	---	75,000,000	75,000,000	+75,000,000	---
VA Hospital construction	---	---	263,400,000	+263,400,000	+263,400,000
FEMA: Emergency food and shelter	---	50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000	---
Community Development Block Grant:					
Appropriation	---	1,250,000,000	540,000,000	+540,000,000	-710,000,000
Loan guaranteed authority	---	---	(1,000,000,000)	(+1,000,000,000)	(+1,000,000,000)
UDGA (deferral disapproval)	---	(244,000,000)	(244,000,000)	(+244,000,000)	---
Expedite emergency mortgage assistance	---	500,000	---	---	-500,000
HUD assisted housing (deferral disapproval)	---	(3,081,153,000)	(3,081,153,000)	(+3,081,153,000)	---
Subtotal, HUD-Independent Agencies	---	1,375,500,000	928,400,000	+928,400,000	-447,100,000

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Interior					
Forest Service:					
Reforestation	---	---	35,000,000	+35,000,000	+35,000,000
General	---	45,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	-20,000,000
National Park Service:					
Construction	---	50,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	-25,000,000
Historic preservation fund	---	---	25,000,000	+25,000,000	+25,000,000
Land and water conservation fund, state assistance	---	---	50,000,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000
Repairing Urban Parks	---	50,000,000	---	---	-50,000,000
Indians:					
Indian health service	---	39,000,000	39,000,000	+39,000,000	---
Indian housing	---	---	30,000,000	+30,000,000	+30,000,000
Indian facility construction	---	---	64,450,000	+64,450,000	+64,450,000
Bureau of Indian affairs	---	20,000,000	---	---	-20,000,000
Fish and wildlife facilities	---	25,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000	-5,000,000
Low-income weatherization (DOE)	---	150,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000	-50,000,000
Schools and hospitals weatherization (DOE)	---	---	75,000,000	+75,000,000	+75,000,000
Subtotal, Interior	---	379,000,000	488,450,000	+488,450,000	+109,450,000
Labor-HHS-Education					
Dislocated workers	---	75,000,000	125,000,000	+125,000,000	+50,000,000
Job corps	---	32,400,000	32,400,000	+32,400,000	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Supplemental request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Supplemental request	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Job search assistance (state employment)	---	---	(50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
Social services block grant	---	150,000,000	300,000,000	+300,000,000	+150,000,000
Community services block grant	---	25,000,000	41,375,000	+41,375,000	+16,375,000
Community services employment for older Americans	---	25,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	---
College work-study	---	---	100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Removal of architectural barriers	---	---	40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000
Rehabilitation services and handicapped research	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Impact aid construction	---	35,000,000	60,000,000	+60,000,000	+25,000,000
Library construction	---	---	50,000,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000
Centers for disease control	---	---	15,560,000	+15,560,000	+15,560,000
Summer youth employment and training	---	100,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000	---
Community and home health services	---	78,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	-48,000,000
Maternal and child health	---	110,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	-80,000,000
Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health	---	30,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	---
Preventive health services	---	52,000,000	---	---	-52,000,000
Headstart	---	30,000,000	---	---	-30,000,000
Subtotal, Labor-HHS-Education	---	742,400,000	984,335,000	+984,335,000	+241,935,000

Military Construction					
Family housing	---	243,000,000	100,566,000	+100,566,000	-142,434,000
Transportation					
Northeast corridor: Improvement	---	---	25,000,000	+25,000,000	+25,000,000
AMTRAK:					
Maintenance of way	---	90,000,000	---	---	-90,000,000
Capital improvements	---	20,000,000	130,000,000	+130,000,000	+110,000,000
Highway demonstration projects	---	33,000,000	---	---	-33,000,000
Mass transit grants	---	171,000,000	72,000,000	+72,000,000	-99,000,000
Highway trust fund	---	(500,000,000)	(275,000,000)	(+275,000,000)	(-225,000,000)
Urban mass transit formula grants (deferral disapproval)	---	(229,000,000)	(229,000,000)	(+229,000,000)	---
Airport grants	---	---	(150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
Subtotal, Transportation	---	314,000,000	227,000,000	+227,000,000	-87,000,000
Treasury-Postal Services					
GSA: Building fund	---	125,000,000	125,000,000	+125,000,000	---
GSA: Motor vehicle purchases	---	75,000,000	---	---	-75,000,000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Supplemental request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				Supplemental request	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treasury corporations study	---	500,000	---	---	-500,000
United States Customs Service, operation and maintenance	---	---	3,750,000	+3,750,000	+3,750,000
Subtotal, Treasury-Postal Service	---	200,500,000	128,750,000	+128,750,000	-71,750,000
Total, Title I	---	4,898,150,000	3,930,001,000	+3,930,001,000	-968,149,000
TITLE II -- SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Employment and Training Administration					
Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds	5,033,000,000	5,033,000,000	5,033,000,000	---	---

Grants to states for unemployment insurance and employment services (limitation on trust fund transfer)	(276,100,000)	(276,100,000)	(276,100,000)	---	---
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Business loan and investment fund	(178,600,000)	---	434,000,000	+434,000,000	+434,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Commodity Credit Corporation					
Reimbursement for net realized losses	5,707,457,000	---	5,707,457,000	---	+5,707,457,000
Total, Title II	10,740,457,000	5,033,000,000	11,174,457,000	+434,000,000	+6,141,457,000
GRAND TOTAL, Titles I and II	10,740,457,000	9,931,150,000	15,104,458,000	+4,364,001,000	+5,173,308,000

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